

Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20554

In Re Applications of	)	MM Docket <u>No. 93-75</u>
	)	
TRINITY BROADCASTING OF FLORIDA,	)	
INC.	)	BRCT-911001LY
	)	
For Renewal of License of	)	
Television Station WHFT(TV)	)	
Miami, Florida	)	
	)	
GLENDAL E BROADCASTING COMPANY	)	BPCT-911227KE
	)	
For Construction Permit	)	
Miami, Florida	)	

## VOLUME II-B

## HEARING EXHIBITS

TRINITY BROADCASTING OF FLORIDA, INC.  
TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK  
NATIONAL MINORITY TELEVISION, INC.

TBF Exhibits 102-104

TRINITY BROADCASTING OF FLORIDA,  
INC.,

TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK,

NATIONAL MINORITY TELEVISION,  
INC.

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VOLUME II-B

HEARING EXHIBITS

TRINITY BROADCASTING OF FLORIDA, INC.  
TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK  
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TBF Exhibit 102 . . . . Testimony of Edward Victor Hill

Tab A . . . . . Personal Resume of Edward Victor Hill

TBF Exhibit 103 . . . . Testimony of Armando Ramirez

TBF Exhibit 104 . . . . Testimony of Paul F. Crouch

Tab A . . . . . Excerpt from The Chronicle of Philan-  
thropy, November 2, 1993

Tab B . . . . . Handwritten Entry in Bible of Paul F.  
Crouch

Tab C . . . . . TBN Bylaws

Tab D . . . . . NMTV Bylaws

Tab E . . . . . NMTV Documents of February 1987

Tab F . . . . . Correspondence Re Community Brace,  
Inc.



## TESTIMONY OF EDWARD VICTOR HILL

1. My name is Edward Victor Hill. I am often called E.V. Hill. I reside at 4326 Enoro Drive, Los Angeles, California 90008. I am Negro, a citizen of the United States, and a Director of National Minority TV, Inc. I normally refer to National Minority TV, Inc., as "Minority Television" and will do so in this testimony.

2. I was born in 1933 and raised by foster parents in a log cabin without utilities in Seguin, Texas. From those beginnings I have been fortunate to become a servant, spokesman, and leader for my people, the Negro race. I preached to my first congregation when I was 17 years old. I was ordained a Baptist Minister in 1954 and received a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture Science from Prairie View A & M College in 1955. I hold both a Master's and a Ph.D. from Union University of Los Angeles, an unaccredited institution. Since 1961 I have been the Pastor of the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church located in the heart of South Central Los Angeles, which is commonly called the Watts area. Mount Zion is 101 years old and is the second oldest Negro Baptist church in Los Angeles. It has approximately 2,000 members.

3. A copy of my personal resume is included in this testimony at Tab A. I recently have been appointed Senior Policy Advisor to the Mayor of Los Angeles. Some of the other positions I currently hold or previously have held are as follows:

Federal Communications Commission

Docket No. 93-75 Exhibit No. TBF 102

Presented by Topel TBF TABA

Disposition { Identified 12.1.93  
Received 12.1.93  
Rejected 12.1.93 rej-TAB A

Reporter A. Williams

Date 12.1.93

-- I am a Charter Member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference ("SCLC") and have served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chapter of the SCLC. I participated in the nomination of Martin Luther King as President of the SCLC in Montgomery, Alabama.

-- I am a Life Member of the NAACP and have been a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles NAACP.

-- I am a Life Member of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., and currently serve as Vice President of that organization, which includes 8 million people and 26,000 churches. I also have served as Chairman of the Educational Foundation of the National Baptist Convention.

-- I have been a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Urban League.

-- I have served as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Economic Development for the City of Los Angeles.

-- I have served as Chairman of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority.

-- I have served as Chairman of the Los Angeles City Fire Commission.

-- I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Billy Graham Association.

-- I served as a member of President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiative.

-- I have been organizer and Chairman of the Los Angeles Opportunities Industrialization Center.

-- I have served as a member of the Los Angeles Human Relations and Police Advisory Committee to the Mayor of Los Angeles.

-- I have served as Vice President of the Los Angeles City Planning and Zoning Commission.

-- I am President of the STEP (Strategies To Elevate People) Foundation, which emphasizes self-help for the poor.

-- I was a member of President Nixon's National Right to Read Commission.

-- I have served as a member of the Boards of Morehouse School of Religion and Bishop College, as well as Chairman or member of numerous other Boards as reflected in Tab A.

-- I have been the organizer and builder of several senior citizens' housing projects.

4. In addition to the many positions I have held, the central and constant component of my community service has been my 33 years as Pastor of Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church.

As Pastor, I minister on a daily basis to the needs of the people in the Watts community. Scarcely a day goes by when a welfare mother who has lost her check does not come in and I give her money for her baby's milk and instruction about converting her checks to money orders so they will be safe; or a homeless person does not come in and I tell them where they can go for food and shelter; or a person poisoned with alcohol or drugs does not come in and I tell them where to go for treatment; or a battered spouse or a couple experiencing marital problems do not come in for my counseling; and so on. In addition to pastoring to the individual needs of so many, I have caused my Church to create formal programs to serve our community. One of the projects I established of which I am especially proud is called The Lord's Kitchen, by which 2,000 to 5,000 needy people a week are provided with meals at my Church. We also have a program called The Fragment Center where we provide clothing and other material items to the poor. To cite another example, one year our Church provided the land and paid the initial month's rent for the erection of two 40-by-60 foot circus tents that for several months housed approximately 150 homeless people a night.

5. During his administration, President Ronald Reagan nominated me to serve as Chairman of the United States Civil Rights Commission. After great reflection I declined the appointment, because I felt that my most important place was in



my community with my people. During the early days of the civil rights movement, Time Magazine honored me as one of the seven most outstanding preachers in the United States. I also have been honored by Ebony Magazine as one of the 15 greatest Black preachers. I frequently am interviewed in newspapers and magazines as a leader of the Negro community to give my views on current events or general policy issues which concern the community. In 1990 I delivered one of the eulogies before 2,000 people (including Coretta Scott King, Benjamin Hooks, and Andrew Young) at the funeral of the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, co-founder of the civil rights movement and former head of the SCLC.

6. I provide this information not to be immodest, but to indicate that I am a person of some background who knows the goals I would like to see my race of people achieve, and who has broad experience in matters that pertain to this important proceeding at the FCC in which the survival of Minority Television is threatened. In this regard, before I describe the specifics of my involvement as a Director of Minority Television, I feel that several matters which shaped that involvement should be mentioned.

7. The first matters that shaped my involvement with Minority Television are my conviction and understanding, derived from my years of experience, that for minority-owned businesses to succeed under government minority preference programs, it is

essential that the non-minority private sector provide substantial investment and expertise. My conviction and understanding are based on the fact that, as a member of President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiative, I was personally involved in the development of minority preference concepts in government. During the administration of President Nixon, I was active working with the concept of Black capitalism, putting money into Black-owned banks so they could finance minority enterprises. The product of that effort was a serious shortcoming, which was that minorities needed more than money, they needed expertise. The landscape is littered with minority-owned ventures that failed because they lacked the expertise of people who were established in the non-minority private sector of their industry to help them succeed.

8. Thus, as far back as the 1970's I learned from people like Ben Hooks and others that the only way minority people were going to get into an industry like television would be with a strong commitment on the part of the majority community. The concept, in which I deeply believe, is that where there has been deprivation, there must be compensation. The Negro people have faced a history of 300 years of slavery and 100 years of discrimination, which has put us in a definite position of deprivation in terms of the mainstream of American economic life. I therefore learned that the way for the government to redress this deprivation, to provide the compensation, was to

create a trade-off. The trade-off was that the government would give advantageous treatment to majority-owned enterprises in the private sector, if those enterprises entered into joint ventures with minority-owned companies to give not only financial support to minorities, but to provide active participation and industry expertise to the minority companies for a sufficient time to enable those minority ventures to succeed. That is the concept we pursued when I served on President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiative to involve majority-owned private business into minority enterprises. As I will discuss further below, I consider the development of Minority Television to be a strong example of a government minority preference program that has succeeded.

9. The second matter that shaped my involvement with Minority Television is my experience of the importance that religious programming has to the minority community. To think that religious programming and minority-oriented programming are two different things is completely wrong. The Negro race is a people who are just more than a century away from slavery, and who have suffered the deprivations of segregation even within our own lifetimes. The one constant that the Negro community in America has had is its spiritual life. A large percentage of the Negro community is a church community, and the Negro people listen to what the church and the preacher have to say. The church is the source of our communication. Although I can give

many examples, I would like to state just one that stands out. During the Los Angeles riots in the 1960's, the Los Angeles Times reported that 10% of the Negro community was rioting. The Times interviewed me and asked why the church leaders were not able to bring the riot under control. I responded, "Who do you think is holding back the other 90%?" Suppose the other 90% had rioted. There would have been no more Los Angeles. My point, of course, was that the spiritual influence of the church and preachers played a vital role in influencing the community to reduce and quell the riot's violence. So when a preacher comes on television and teaches children to behave themselves and to stay in school; and preaches to the masses to stay at home, and not to riot; and implores the drug abuser to stop using drugs, that is real and direct service to the minority community.

10. The third matter that shaped my involvement with Minority Television is my experience, derived as a member of numerous Boards of non-profit corporations, that the Directors of those corporations serve for the purpose of setting general policy and direction, but do not usually get involved in the day-to-day administration. My normal experience on the Boards on which I have served is that the Directors meet two or three times a year spending a total in the order of ten hours of their time, as I have done with Minority Television, and then vest in the company's executive director the power to carry out the organization's business within the general policies of the

Board. For example, the Board of Directors may decide to hire an attorney, or to purchase a station, but it would not be involved in negotiating the attorney's rates, opening bank accounts or signing checks; receiving copies of bills from attorneys, accountants, or other professionals; or reviewing every contract and every clause. The general manner of operation of the many non-profit organizations in which I have been involved has been for the Board of Directors to meet periodically to discuss major issues and set broad policy, while leaving the daily details to an executive director or administrator for implementation.

11. The matters described above have a direct bearing on my involvement as a Director of Minority Television. I became a Director of Minority Television on October 2, 1991, and am deeply committed to the success of that minority-controlled company. The history of my involvement with Minority Television is set forth in the following paragraphs.

12. I first met Paul Crouch approximately 16 or 17 years ago. Some people sent my name to the Trinity Broadcasting Network ("Trinity" or "TBN") as a preacher they wanted to hear on television, and Dr. Crouch invited me to do so. I thereafter developed a half hour weekly program on TBN. In fact, TBN has carried programming by many minorities and has shown to me a sincere interest in serving the minority community. I would

like to give just two examples of how Trinity's broadcast of my program serves the minority community:

a. The first example is very simple. By virtue of my program on Trinity, I am able to present my message to 8 million people a week. When I preach to little Black children that they should stay in school and work hard, I know that it has effect. I know it has effect because, in my travels around the country, those little children come up to me with excitement and tell me that they saw me on the television and want me to touch them, and I can reinforce the message, pat them on the head, and say, "Be a good boy. Stay in school."

b. The second example is more dramatic. After the riots which occurred in Los Angeles in May 1992 when the police officers in the Rodney King beating trials were acquitted, in order to stem the bloodshed and gang violence that were tormenting Los Angeles on a daily basis I helped negotiate a truce between the Bloods and the Crips, two of the most violent and dangerous gangs in the world. After securing the truce, I brought members of the Bloods and the Crips, including their leaders Q-Bone and Lonely Man, to the Trinity studios and asked Paul Crouch to interview us on the air. Trinity did so, and there on the air these two gang leaders announced that their Pastor had spoken to them, that they wanted peace and did not want to kill any more, and that they had made a truce. And this message of peace went to cities throughout the country and the

world where gang violence is a reality. And the drive-by shootouts and gang killings in Los Angeles, in my very community in Watts, dropped substantially.

13. These examples illustrate why I believe that religious programming is definitely programming that serves the minority community. For that reason, although there are important differences between Minority Television and Trinity that I will discuss below, my judgment as a Director of Minority Television is and has been that Minority Television should be a program affiliate of TBN.

14. The relationship I have had with Trinity has benefitted both sides. Concerning my program, Trinity provides the production facilities at its expense and, as indicated, the gospel message I preach receives wide circulation from the network broadcast. I also receive honoraria from Trinity for preaching at rallies that Trinity holds from time to time. I have been speaking at such rallies for approximately 8 to 10 years and received honoraria of approximately \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year during the early years, which increased to a high of nearly \$20,000 in 1991. Due to the time I am spending as Chief Advisor to the Mayor of Los Angeles and other time commitments I currently have, the amount I receive from Trinity is lower now. In response to my program and appearances at Trinity rallies, Trinity sometimes also receives donations that are designated for various programs in my Church, such as The Lord's

Kitchen. That money is paid directly to the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church, not to me personally, and I would say that I am not the beneficiary, but the beneficiaries are the hungry people who are fed. Over the years I also have developed what I consider to be a close personal friendship with Dr. Crouch and his family, and Dr. Crouch spoke when my first wife passed away and again when I remarried. However, as I will discuss further below, if anyone thinks that my vote as a Director of Minority Television is in the hip pocket of Paul Crouch or Trinity because of any of the matters described in this paragraph or otherwise, they are badly mistaken.

15. My relationship with Trinity also benefits Trinity. First, because of my background and reputation, I believe Trinity gains prestige and audience by virtue of my appearances on my program and at TBN rallies and telethons. Second, I believe my message has substantial spiritual and civic value that benefits Trinity and its viewers. Third, except for contributions that are specifically designated for my Church's programs, Trinity retains all donations that are made as a result of my appearances on my program and at Trinity telethons and rallies. However, I also do not think that Dr. Crouch's vote as a Director of Minority Television is in my hip pocket because of the benefits he and Trinity receive from our relationship. Basically, Dr. Crouch and I have a business relationship and a personal relationship, and we conduct our



business affairs based on our own independent judgments. Neither of us has time to fool around being a sellout to, or a front or window dressing for, the other.

16. I first knew of Minority Television approximately five years ago. Dr. Crouch and I had served on the Private Sector Initiative appointed by President Reagan to involve private business into minority enterprises, and over the last five years we have discussed the importance of minority participation at television stations. When I first heard about Minority Television, I congratulated Dr. Crouch because the thrust of the Private Sector Initiative, and a matter in which I have strong belief and am quite outspoken, is the importance of non-minority enterprises in the private sector entering into joint venture relationships with minorities to provide financing and expertise. I therefore congratulated Dr. Crouch that he had accomplished such a relationship with Trinity and Minority Television. I thought that the effort he had made with Minority Television and the money that Trinity had put forth was a real victory.

17. In approximately August or early September 1991, Dr. Crouch called me and asked if I would like to be on the Minority Television Board. Dr. Crouch pointed out that the company was minority controlled through the majority on the Board. He explained that the Board would set general policy and that there would be Board meetings both by conference calls and in person.

When Dr. Crouch discussed the minority control of Minority Television, I was fully aware of the process and knew it was real, because I knew that government agencies were being pushed, pulled, and tugged to have programs by which the non-minority public sector was encouraged to assist minority participation in their industries. I therefore became very much interested in and very enthused about the prospect of joining Minority Television's Board.

18. However, before I agreed to join I wanted to receive additional information. I waited until I received a package that was sent to me which provided me with information about Minority Television, the stations it owned, its Board of Directors consisting of Dr. Crouch, Jane Duff, and Pastor Phil Aguilar, and a financial statement. I knew Dr. Crouch, as explained above, and I knew that Mrs. Duff was a Black woman who was employed at TBN. I also knew Pastor Aguilar and had great respect for him and his ministry. I knew that he was a former convicted felon who had found the gospel in prison and began a ministry to help the truly downtrodden of society. I knew that his ministry included thousands of former drug addicts, homeless people, Hell's Angels bikers, runaways, and all types of the lost and left out, who received training, care, and spiritual uplifting. I even spent the Sunday morning a week after my wedding at Pastor Aguilar's church, where I saw thousands of such people at prayer in church service.

19. In joining the Minority Television Board, two additional matters were important to me. First, I wanted to affirm that Minority Television was a separate organization from Trinity, per se, and that at some point in time the minorities could grow away from Trinity and go off on our own. That was very important to me because of my experience and belief in the concept of how joint ventures between the non-minority private sector and minority-owned companies need to work. Specifically, the goal is for the joint venture to survive for a sufficient period of time for the minorities to acquire the expertise to continue the business successfully, and at that time the joint relationship should separate and the minority company should go off on its own. In other words, my approach in my community is for minorities to find somebody who knows the road, and to walk with them to learn the trade, to learn the ins and outs, to get all the expertise we can get, until there comes a time when we do not need to walk with them any more.

20. I therefore wanted assurance that as a minority-controlled company Minority Television had the ability to do that and was not locked in to Trinity. I specifically asked that question to Mr. Norman Juggert, who I knew was TBN's attorney and who I understood also did work for Minority Television. Mr. Juggert told me that because the Board of Directors of Minority Television controlled the corporation, Minority Television was not locked in to Trinity and that the

minorities who controlled the Board could decide to remove Paul Crouch if we wanted.

21. The second matter that was important to me was to obtain assurance that Minority Television's joint venture was structured to ensure the company's success. I know that, wherever the joint venture with the non-minority private sector breaks up too quickly, the minority aspect of the business fails, the minority community loses millions of dollars, and the record of failure makes the road for future minority companies a litter harder. In other words, a short timetable for the joint venture that is to provide the needed expertise to the minority company spells death for the minority company. So, for the initial years of my Board membership, it was important to me that Paul Crouch would be President of Minority Television and provide us with his expertise. That was how the company could succeed. It was important to me that Jane Duff, with her years of experience, would be there to run the day-to-day administrative affairs of the company. I learned and approved that Minority Television used the same accounting personnel and attorneys as Trinity and that Trinity has been the financial underwriting source for Minority Television. These facts to me were not a perversion of the minority-ownership goal; they were precisely how the joint venture and policy for encouraging minority-ownership were supposed to work to assure the survival

and development of Minority Television until the joint venture could end.

22. When I joined the Minority Television Board, I understood that my responsibilities would be those of a regular Board member, addressing problems, addressing solutions, and voting what I thought should be done in areas of policy. I also understood that I would not enter into day-to-day administrative responsibilities because, based on my experience with other Boards and my philosophy as a Board member, I do not believe that is the job of the Board. Rather, I believe that is the job of the executive administrator and, if the Board dislikes what is going on, then it either changes the policy or changes the executive administrator. Most of the Boards on which I have served, including some of the most significant such as the Billy Graham Association and the National Baptist Convention, meet only a few times a year. The reality is that the people who offer experience and vision, and who are wanted for Board membership for precisely those reasons, typically are people who have other responsibilities and could not possibly manage devoting specified hours a day or a week to running the administration. I joined the Minority Television Board based on my understanding and philosophy about how the Boards of non-profit corporations do and should operate.

23. In my service on the Minority Television Board, I have endeavored to contribute my experience and vision and will

continue to do so. The first Minority Television Board meeting in which I participated was a conference call on October 2, 1991. In that meeting Dr. Crouch reported that the FCC had not acted on Minority Television's application to acquire a station in the Wilmington/Philadelphia market in time to meet the deadline established by the Bankruptcy Court and that Minority Television's rights to acquire the station had expired. That was a very disappointing event because, with stations in major markets like Wilmington/Philadelphia and Portland, Minority Television would have achieved a position in television that is very rare for minority-controlled companies. I then was elected as a Board member and made my first statement to the Board. In it, I expressed my vision that Minority Television should vigilantly pursue opportunities to acquire new stations in minority areas and agreed to advise the corporation about opportunities to be of service to the minority community. In fact, although the opportunity for Minority Television to acquire more stations has been bogged down as a result of these FCC proceedings, I have consistently urged the Board to be ready to grow as soon as possible, so that the day when we can repay the seed money Trinity has provided and sever the joint venture can be achieved.

24. An example of my pursuing this vision for Minority Television is reflected in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held on January 14, 1992. At that meeting I made a

motion, which was passed unanimously, that Minority Television seek out and acquire low power and full power stations. I specifically expressed an interest in acquiring a low power station in the Los Angeles area. Considering that the accusation made in this FCC proceeding is that Minority Television is really Trinity and Trinity already has a station (Channel 40) in the Los Angeles market, one might ask why I believe Minority Television should acquire a station in the Los Angeles area. The answer is that the accusation is false. The answer, in most fundamental terms, is that while I and other minorities have programs on Channel 40, Channel 40 is still not ours. It is not a station whose origins and primary purposes lie, as mine do, in South Central Los Angeles, or in the Hispanic and minority communities throughout the city. A Minority Television station in Los Angeles will be ours. We, the minorities, will set the priorities, will promote the programs we want for the minority community, and create opportunity for our people. As I will discuss below, the differences between a station that is ours, and one that minorities do not control, has profound significance to the fulfillment and future of the minority ownership concept.

25. The push to own more stations is not the only view I have imparted to the Minority Television Board. At the Board meeting held in January 1992, the Board discussed pleadings that had been filed at the FCC which concerned the issue of whether

Minority Television was a legitimate minority-controlled company under FCC policies. Based on my life's experience, I am aware that minorities themselves often have a unique understanding of the reasons behind such policies and how they are supposed to work, and a unique perspective on issues that affect the minority community. I therefore urged that Minority Television retain a prominent minority communications attorney to review the FCC matters. Based on my recommendation, Minority Television retained Mr. Tyrone Brown, who came to Los Angeles to meet us and assisted in responding to the matters at the FCC. For the reasons stated above, I was not involved in negotiating Mr. Brown's retention or reviewing his statements, nor would I have wanted to be. The Board gave the President and Secretary the authority to retain such an attorney, and the implementation and administration of that decision was properly left to them.

26. Also at the January 1992 Directors' meeting, James McClellan, the station manager of Minority Television's Portland station gave a report on the progress of constructing the station's studio, the plans for local minority-oriented programming when the studio was finished, the efforts the station was making to hire and train minority employees, and its plans to establish a Minority Advisory Board. I strongly encourage these efforts to serve and create opportunities for minorities in the local community, and based on my experience I suggested that Mr. McClellan contact Rev. O.B Williams, a



minority leader in the Portland area I knew, to participate on the Advisory Board. (Rev. Williams has since passed away.) I have received favorable reports from the minority community in Portland about the efforts that Mr. McClellan and Minority Television's station are making in the community by speaking to minority organizations and youth groups and bringing them on television. My direction as a Director of Minority Television will be to continue to develop those minority hiring, training, and community services in Portland, and to pursue the same accomplishments at other Minority Television stations we can acquire.

27. I was unable to attend Minority Television's Board of Directors meeting held in May 1992 because I was ministering to my community in the wake of the Los Angeles riots. However, when President Bush came to my Church after the riots to observe and learn for himself about the prevailing situation, Minority Television Directors Pastor Aguilar and Dr. Crouch joined me in meeting with him and then gave a report at the Minority Television Directors' meeting.

28. Later in 1992, Minority Television considered participating in the creation of a MESBIC (Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Corporation) named Community Brace, Inc. I was personally involved as a stockholder, officer, and Director of Community Brace, which was a for-profit venture to provide financing and receive equity in projects to rebuild